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By **Henry Stonecastle**, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, *Esq*;

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To the AUTHOR *of the* UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR.

Mr. SPECTATOR,

Onsidering the great Advantages both Sexes reap by a mutual Correſpondence with each other, I cannot but be concern'd that they have not more frequent Opportunities of being in each other's Company. The *Fair Sex*, by converſing with Men, learn by Degrees to enlarge their Ideas, to encreaſe their Knowledge, to argue juſtly, and reaſon ſolidly; the *Men*, by enjoying the Converſation of Ladies, grow *polite*, *eaſy*, *chearful*, and *good-natur'd*: So that each mutually gives and receives additional Graces to, and from each other. But this pleaſing and profitable Intercourſe is not always practicable; for at preſent (ſo cenſorious is the Age) an Intimacy between two Perſons of different Sexes ſeems to be generally ſuſpected criminal, and a Friendſhip unallowable; as if *Men* were by Nature *all Villains*, or *Women* by Nature all *Vicious*. I own I have a better Opinion of both Sexes, and beg therefore you would give yourſelf the Trouble of employing ſome Part of a Paper in ſtating the Bounds that may be obſerv'd in the Converſation of the two Sexes, and tell us how far a Lady may correſpond with a Gentleman, without being in Danger of damaging her Reputation; for I reckon it is the Regard to *this*, that puts a Reſtraint upon their Behaviour, and makes them keep us at a greater Diſtance than they otherwiſe would.

—I was led into theſe Reflections from ſome Obſervations I made upon the Behaviour of two young Gentlemen, in whoſe Company I lately paſs'd an Evening. They were both young Men of *Senſe*, *Honour* and *Learning*. They had been bred up together in the ſame School, and been a little while together at the ſame Univerſity; their Notions and Opinions were therefore often the ſame; but their Manner of expreſſing them extremely different. *One* always ſpoil'd his Thought by the Diction, the *other* always improv'd it by his Manner of repeating it: *One* was always at a Loſs; the *other* had an inconceiveable Readineſs in expreſſing what he had to ſay. I did not know how to account for this Difference in two People who had an equal Share of natural Endowments, and had almoſt the ſame Education, 'till I came to take a little more Notice of their Manner and Behaviour, when I found it was entirely owing to the *one*'s never having had an Oppurtunity of converſing with the *Fair Sex*, the *other*'s often enjoying it. *One* was therefore a rough Diamond, the *other* a poliſh'd one. When *Oxonienſis* argued he kept cloſe to the Rules of *Euclid*, and often in Converſation entertain'd us with a Quotation out of ſome *Greek* or *Latin* Poet. *Philemon* did not reaſon ſo cloſely, but expatiated ſometimes in a pretty Manner, yet never forgot what he was to *prove*, and often in our Talk gave us a pretty Thought, or fine Sentiment in *Engliſh*, which I knew to be taken from ſome *antient Author*. Nor did they differ more in their Manner of *ſpeaking* than *behaving*: When *Oxonienſis* made a Compliment, it ſeem'd ſtiff and ſtudied; when *Philemon* did it, his graceful Manner made it appear quite eaſy and natural. When *Oxonienſis* made a Bow, I was in Pain for the Table and Glaſſes; when *Philemon* paid his Reſpects, he did it in a juſt Medium between the Clown and the Dancing Maſter. *Oxonienſis*, when he went to the Univerſity, reſolv'd never to leave it 'till he had made himſelf Maſter of *Logick*, *Mathematicks*, and all the Arts and Sciences that are to be learn'd there. For this Reaſon he was poring from Morning 'till Night over his Books, and by this Means, from an *agreeable Man* of *Senſe*, was in Danger of becoming a *four Pedant*; of growing grave, reſerv'd, moroſe and diſagreeable; but luckily for him, his Father has now ſent for him up to put him in Poſſeſſion of a Living in *London*.——*Philemon* made frequent Excurſions from the Univerſity during his ſhort Stay there, and after having had a ſufficient Education for a Gentleman, left it entirely. The other Evening I had a Converſation with theſe Gentlemen, and we accidentally fell upon the Subject I recommended to you. *Oxonienſis* ſaid, 'No Man of 'Senſe would ever ſpend much of his Time with the 'Women, for they were fit Company for no-body but 'a finical *Petit-Maitre*, or lewd *Debauchee*: And at 'the beſt their *Converſation* was only *entertaining* 'whilſt *trifling*, but fail'd it they pretended to ſolid 'Reaſoning; therefore he ſhould conclude every *Man* 'to be a *Fool* or a *Coxcomb* that lik'd their Company 'better than that of his own Sex.' To which, ſaid *Philemon*, 'I confeſs I am of a quite different Opi'nion; I have always taken a particular Pleaſure in 'the Company of the *Fair Sex*, and you won't, therefore, wonder if I own a great deal of my *vacant* '*Time* has been employ'd among them. There is 'ſomething ſo engaging, ſo enliv'ning in their *Con*'*verſation*, as makes the Time fly away more agree'ably than any other Diverſion. It gives one *freſh* '*Spirits*; it revives one when fatigu'd with *Study*; 'it raiſes the *Pedant* to a *Gentleman*, and gives one a 'peculiarly agreeable Turn, even in Converſation 'with our *own Sex*: So that it is as eaſy to ſee by a 'Man's Behaviour among Men, whether he has been 'much in *Company* with the Ladies, as it is from 'reading a Perſon's *Proſe* (pardon the odd Compariſon) 'whether he has any Acquaintance with the *Muſes*. 'You ſteal inſenſibly ſomething of that Agreeableneſs 'from them with which they pleaſe you, and in your 'Turn pleaſe others with it.'

I own myſelf of *Philemon*'s Opinion; ſhould it happen to be yours likewiſe, be ſo kind as to give yourſelf the Trouble to inform all careful *Fathers*, and watchful *Guardians*, of young Ladies, that there is no Manner of Hurt in a *modeſt Intercourſe* between the *two Sexes*, and that there is a Poſſibility of a Man's converſing with a young Lady without their *Correſpondences* being *criminal*. Let them take as much Care as they pleaſe *what Men* they admit into their Company; but don't let them ſhove out *all*. If you do this, Sir, I dare ſay it will be very agreeable to many of the *Fair Sex*, and as for ours, I can anſwer for its being ſo to all who are of Opinion with,

Sir, Your conſtant Admirer,
And moſt humble Servant,
D. H.

As my Correſpondent has ſtated the Queſtion, I cannot find any Objection can poſſibly be made to it. A *modeſt Intercourſe* between the *Sexes* is what gives the moſt refin'd Pleaſure to *both*, and may ſurely be carry'd on without offering an Opportunity to the moſt *malicious* to cenſure: Whoever ſuppoſes there may not be peculiar Satisfaction and innocent Freedom in the mutual Converſation and Company of the two Sexes, muſt be one who has never enjoy'd a genteel Converſation; or one who, with a ſtupid Head, has a vicious Heart.

Will Bumper has often declar'd he would not ſit half an Hour in the Company of the fineſt Woman in *England*, to hear her talk her Nonſenſe, for 100 Guineas, and that he had rather have a *Bottle* of *old Port* than a *Venus*:——But then *Will* is a *downright Sot*.——*Jack Scandal* lays it down as an undoubted Truth, that no Woman is *virtuous* that is not *old* or *ugly*:——But then *Jack* has kept no other Company than *common Proſtitutes*.——*Harry Claſſic* ſays, the higheſt Pleaſure you can have in Converſation with the Women of this Age is, the inſipid *Tittle Tattle* of a *Tea Table*; to debate learnedly on the Fancy of a *Solitaire*, or adjuſt the important Point, what are the proper Dimenſions of a *Hoop Petticoat*.——But then *Harry* has been acquainted only with *immortal Ladies*,——Your *Juno*'s, *Venus*'s and *Minerva*'s; the *Nine Muſes* and the *Three Graces*.——He never heard *Sophronia* argue with all the Strength of *Reaſon*, or *Aurelia* entertain with all the lively Turns of elegant Wit.——*Such are the* Men *who cannot approve the Converſation of* Women.

On the other hand; there are Women who form falſe Ideas of Men.——*Prudella* was brought up by an Aunt, who was an old Maid: Hence *Prudella*, though but in her Twentieth Year, has all the formal Affectation of an antient Maiden Lady of Fifty: She has been taught, that Man was a falſe, flattering, deceitful Creature, and that ſhe muſt avoid Converſation with him; for that he has wicked Temptations, and the Poiſon of Aſps is under his Lips: With theſe Notions, Where is the Wonder if ſhe thinks there is ſomething dreadful in holding Intercourſe with a *He Thing*, and ſhould imagine *Prudentia* no better than ſhe ſhould be, for being half an Hour alone with *Bevil*?——*Cenſoria* early has imbib'd all the falſe Sentiments of polite Education: She has heard of *Schemes* at *Maſquerades*, *Intrigues* at *Ridottos*, private *Hiſtory* of *unmarried Miſſes* and *married Ladies*: With much ill Nature, and no good Senſe, *Cenſoria* puts the wrongeſt Conſtruction on the moſt innocent Conduct of others. She ſaw from her Window the other Day, a young Gentleman in *Flavia*'s Bed-chamber, who lives oppoſite to her:——*Flavia* was immediately reported to have an *Intrigue*, though it was only her Brother juſt come from the Univerſity, and who was unknown to *Cenſoria*.——In ſhort, ſhe thinks all Converſations of the *two Sexes* are, in Fact, only in order to bring on an *Intrigue*: She judges the Reputation of others by her own, which ſhe has long ago loſt.——*Such are the* Women *who do not approve of the Converſation of the Men.*

However, theſe Examples of *Cenſure* and *Ignorance* are not without many Exceptions; there would be an End to all the Pleaſures of Life, to all the Bonds of Society, if the Fair Sex might not correſpond with ours without *being in Danger of damaging their Reputation*.——But how far ſuch a Correſpondence may ſafely be carry'd, is the Point my Correſpondent would be ſatisfy'd in:——I can only anſwer, As far as the Bounds of *Virtue* and *Innocence* will permit.——Nevertheleſs I muſt obſerve, Perſons may ſtrictly be *virtuous* and *innocent*, yet *impudent* and *indiſcreet*. Some Ladies have had a Slur caſt on their Reputation for ſome *haydening Levities*, which, without the leaſt Breach of Modeſty, they have been guilty of.——In my Opinion, in all Correſpondences, Acquaintances, and Converſations between the *two Sexes*, they may both be *unreſerv'd* and yet *virtuous*; they may be *merry* and yet *wiſe*.

To Mr. STONECASTLE.

SIR,

AS *Friendſhip* is the greateſt Pleaſure Mortals can enjoy, ſo none can Experience the true Force of it but in the *Abſence* of a Friend. You muſt excuſe any Defects in the following Verſes, as they are ge-

ruine, and made when under the Concern of a Friend's Abſence, to whom they are addreſs'd.

FLAVIA.

I.

WHILE parted from ſo kind a Friend,
In whom my Hopes conſiſt;
My Sorrow never will have End,
Nor I from Grief deſiſt.

II.

My *Cynthia*, when wilt thou return,
To ſhine my longing Sight?
Depriv'd of Thee, I all Day mourn,
Nor weeping ceaſe all Night.

III.

How hard my Fate to be debarr'd
So long from One ſo Dear!
Without Thee all my Pleaſure's marr'd,
Which with Thee is ſincere.

IV.

If to *Park*, to ſooth my Care,
Or to the *Court* I go,
I find not any Comfort there,
None without *Thee* can know.

V.

What Happineſs do I enjoy
When with thy Preſence bleſt!
How ſweetly we our Time employ,
Can't be by Pen expreſt.

VI.

Haſte then, O *Cynthia!* haſte away
To eaſe my friendly Pain;
'Tis You alone can make me gay,
And give me Joy again.

FLAVIA.

The DOMESTICK INTELLIGENCER.

MONDAY, *May* 31. *St. James's Coffee-Houſe.*

We hear there are very great Drawing-Rooms at *Kenſington*, and very great Levees at *Ch—l—ea*. Various Conjectures are whiſper'd by the profound Speculators in Court-Hiſtory:——*But, in Fact, it is ſuch a* Riddle, *that we have never an* Œdipus *can ſolve it.*

In the Evening.

Several *Removals*, *Re-Promotions* and *Reſignations* are again talk'd of, the *Political Weathercock* having, within theſe few Days, veer'd conſiderably, the C—*t Wind* ſeeming to come about again to its *old Corner.*——*If it ſhou'd, ſome* Adepts *in* Prognoſticks *ſay, we ſhall have a* terrible Storm.

This Day his Grace the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Cheſterfield, and ſeveral others of the Nobility, waited on his Majeſty at Kenſington.

TUESDAY. *Will's, over-againſt the Admiralty.*

We hear that Admiral Matthews, as ſoon as he has join'd Admiral Leſtock, is to execute a very important Commiſſion, which will ſurprize all Europe——*and, 'tis hop'd, prove the* Britiſh Navy *can ſtill maintain the* Ballance *of it.*

The Gentlemen of the *Army*, as well as the *Navy*, are very alert, and hope to ſignalize their Bravery as much in *Flanders* as the others in the *Mediterranean.* The embarkation is carried on with all poſſible Expedition; and ſeveral other Regiments expect Orders to go abroad.——Things cannot go on much longer without an open *Declaration* of *War:* The Court of *Great Britain* cannot, with *Honour*, *recede* from the Meaſures ſhe has taken; nor can that of *France*, conſiſtent with her Honour, *acquieſce* in ſeeing them purſued.

WEDNESDAY. *Cockpit, Whitehall.*

A *Political Compromiſe* is ſaid to be actually in Treaty, and as great Advancements are made on one Side, ſome Conceſſions are granted on the other:——*If this* Cn—l—ea Treaty *takes Place, it will end as odd a* Farce *as was ever exhibited to the Publick.*

THURSDAY. *Will's Coffee-houſe, Cornhill.*

There is a Rumour that Baron Neuhoff, alias King Theodore, is at preſent in London, negotiating Affairs of the utmoſt Importance.——*As the Affairs of Italy are at this Criſis, ſome very good Uſe might be made of thoſe brave Iſlanders the Corſicans, and a new Security fix'd for the Trade of Great Britain.*

It is ſaid there will ſoon be a grand Cavalcade to the Royal Exchange, at which the Heralds at Arms are to attend:——*But 'tis thought not 'till after the* Heralds *at* Paris *have made their* Proclamation.

FRIDAY. *Cockpit, Whitehall.*

The Horſe Guards, who ten Days ago receiv'd Orders to be ready to embark at a Moment's Warning, have receiv'd no Orders on that Head: On the contrary it is ſaid, That after all the Preparations for the Reception of the Horſe Guards on board the Tranſports, their Orders are countermanded; from whence ſome People are of Opinion they will not embark at all.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Milan, May 23. The Auſtrian and Piedmonteze Troops have advanced towards the River Panaro, in order to diſpute the Paſſage of it with the Spaniards, who are in full March to the Relief of Modena. The Spaniſh Army conſiſts of between 30 and 35,000 Men, and their Train of 28 Pieces of Cannon, &c. The King of Sardinia is making the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for giving Battle to the Duke de Montemar, in caſe the latter ſhould not think fit to begin firſt.

Vienna, May 23. The 23d Inſtant we receiv'd a Courier from Prince Charles of Lorrain, with the News of a Battle between the Army under his Command and that of the King of Pruſſia; and yeſterday Count d'Eſterhaſi, Adjutant General to Prince Charles, arriv'd here with 14 Standards and two Pair of Colours taken from the Enemy in that Action; the Particulars of which are as follows:

Prince Charles of Lorrain was with his Army on the 16th Inſtant, at Ranow on this Side of the Rivulet of Chrudimſki, when he receiv'd Advice that the Pruſſian Army was making a forced March, in order to reach Czaſlaw: Upon which he reſolved to attack it, and therefore left the Baggage at Ranow. The ſame Evening he began his March for Czaſlaw in two Columns: The Body of Reſerve took to the Right, by the Way of Schlepf, in order to cover the Rear-Guard: The Cavalry formed the Van, and arrived at Czaſlaw towards Midnight: The Infantry and the Artillery did not come up till towards Two o'Clock in the Morning. Then Prince Charles began to draw up his Army, and while this was doing he heard that the Pruſſians were behind the Village of Chotozitz, and that it was abſolutely impoſſible for them to avoid a Battle: Upon this Advice his Highneſs immediately advanced towards the Enemy, in excellent Order, to begin the Attack.

About half an Hour after Seven in the Morning, the Auſtrian Army being at no greater Diſtance than 2000 Paces from the Pruſſians, the latter began to cannonade it with their 24 Pounders; notwithſtanding which our firſt Line advanced in Front. The Huſſars were detached to incommode the Enemy, but having been repulſed, they fell back upon the Body of Reſerve, and put it into Diſorder: A Regiment which covered our Left Wing being routed by the Enemy, was the Occaſion of throwing three other Regiments into Confuſion. The reſt of the Line were not daunted at this, but advanced with great Intrepidity. The Enemy's Left Wing attack'd our Right Wing with great Fury, but was repulſed three times: After which our Right Wing puſhed as far as the Village of Chotozitz, where the former had a large Body of Foot, which our Men attack'd and ſet Fire to the Village; and at laſt they even drove the Enemy into their Camp. But this Advantage was fatal to us; our Soldiers finding themſelves in the midſt of ſo much Baggage, their Greedineſs to plunder was ſo great, that nothing could keep them within Bounds: Entreaties and Menaces were employed in vain. In the mean time the Pruſſians rallied, and were going to attack us in Flank, had they not been ſtopt by our Right Wing, which happily retired in time from their Camp. The Cavalry of the Left Wing, and of the Body of Reſerve having put themſelves again in the beſt Order they could, attack'd and broke the Enemy's Right Wing, and purſued it through their Camp as far as Kuttenberg; but without much Succeſs, becauſe they purſued in Diſorder, after the Manner of the Huſſars.

In the mean time the Infantry of the main Body were engaged with the Enemy's Foot, who made three ſucceſſive Attacks upon ours, and were repulſed every time with extraordinary Vigour. Conſidering that our Infantry were ſuſtained by only 400 Horſe, they puſh'd back the Enemy farther than was neceſſary. The Pruſſian Foot, tho' foiled, rallied each time, and ſtill returned to the Charge in good Order; and, indeed, it out-number'd ours conſiderably, and was continually receiving Reinforcements during the Action. So that, as it was impoſſible that our Foot alone ſhould make Victory incline to our Side, Prince Charles put an End to the Battle, which had laſted from Eight o'Clock in the Morning till Noon. The Army retired behind the little River of Czaſlaw, where it drew up again in Order of Battle. The Pruſſians purſu'd it with their Field Pieces, from which they made a ſmart Fire: Nevertheleſs, our Horſe and Foot reſumed their march in good Order, and took the Route to the Camp of Willeinow, where the Army lay the 15th Inſt.

We reckon that in our Infantry there has been about 2000 Men killed and wounded: It is true that we miſs as many more, but as ſome of the Stragglers come into the Camp every Hour, we hope the reſt will ſoon join the Army. As to the Horſe we don't think their Loſs exceeds 600 Men. Except what is ſaid above concerning the plundering of the Enemy's Camp, all the Troops behav'd with the greateſt Bravery. The Major Generals Frankenberg and Welſh, and Colonel Count de Tours, are killed. The Major-Generals Marſhal and Pallant, the Counts de Thierheim and Livingſtein, and Baron Hagenbach, Colonels, are wounded. We are perſuad d that the Enemy's Loſs is much greater than ours. We took from them 14 Standards and two Pair of Colours, and made above 1000 Priſoners, among whom is Major-General Wardeck, ſince dead of his Wounds, a Colonel, two Lieutenant-Colonels, and many other Field and Subaltern Officers. We alſo took 2000 of their Horſes, which Circumſtance makes us believe that their Cavalry has ſuffer'd ſeverely, if it is not partly ruined: However it be, it is certain that none of their Horſe appear'd while we were retreating. We loſt a few Field Pieces, becauſe either the Horſes were kill'd, or the Carriages broke, and the Soldiers who attempted to bring them away were at laſt forced to leave them in a Marſh.

Vienna, May 26. The thouſand Pruſſians taken Priſoners at the Battle of Czaſlaw have been ſent to Hungary. The Queen has granted a free Pardon to the Soldiers that amuſed themſelves in plundering the Pruſſian Baggage during the Battle, but at the ſame time order'd the Generals to execute on the Spot thoſe who ſhall be guilty of the like Fault hereafter.

Ratiſbon, May 31. Yeſterday we receiv'd Advice, that on the 28th Inſtant there was a ſharp Rencounter between ſome Imperial and French Troops, and a Detachment of the Queen of Hungary's Forces. The Hungarians having paſs'd the Danube at Wilſhoven, about a hundred of their Huſſars ſhew'd themſelves in the Neighbourhood of Winzer, and a Detachment of Imperial Dragoons was ſent to purſue them: Theſe Huſſars having feign'd a Retreat into an adjacent Wood, the reſt of the Hungarians, who had paſs'd the Danube, advanc'd in ſuch a manner that the Imperialiſts and the French ſoon found themſelves between two Fires, and were entirely cut off, to the Number of 5 or 600, as 'tis ſaid.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, May 27. Sunday laſt died here, in an advanced Age, Sir Peter Hay, Knt. ſometime Lord Provoſt of Perth.

On Tueſday Night the Recruits in Canongate Tolbooth (above 100 in Number for the Dutch Service) having laid a Plan to break Priſon, ſet all the Straw, Benches, Stools, and Inner-doors on fire, in hopes to eſcape amidſt the Confuſion; but the Baron Bailie and other Magiſtrates having alarm'd the Inhabitants by ringing the Bells, they, together with the Canongate Guard, got them all ſecured, though ſeveral had actually broke out of the Roof of the Priſon. A great many ſharp Shot were fired in upon them, yet no Perſon was killed; the Flames conſumed the Outer-door. One Henry Clark, a Tinker, was the Ringleader, aſſiſted by three Slaters; one of which complains, That though he had enliſted on the Condition of being appointed ſole and univerſal Slater to the Dutch Brigade, yet no Notice was taken of him as in that Character.

LONDON.

Sunday being the Birth-day of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Amelia, and alſo of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Caroline, when the former enter'd into the 32d Year of her Age, and the latter into the 30th, his Majeſty receiv'd the Compliments of the Nobility and Gentry on that Occaſion.

On Wedneſday John Boſworth, Eſq; Chamberlain of this City, was ſworn Receiver General of this City and the County of Middleſex, in the room of William Selwin, Eſq;

The Right Hon. the Lords of the Treaſury have appointed Mr. Thirkle, Merchant, in Ipſwich, to be Receiver of Part of the Taxes for Part of the County of Suffolk, in the room of ——— Clarke, Eſq; deceas'd.

And John Turner, Eſq; of the Devizes in Wiltſhire, to be Receiver of Taxes for Part of that County, in the room of Mr. Crouch, who has reſign'd.

On Tueſday was held a Board of Admiralty, when their Lordſhips were pleas'd to appoint Capt. Cockburn Commander of the Gibraltar Man of War, of 20 Guns, to be Commander of the Medway, of 60 Guns.

And to appoint Capt. Fowlks, to be Commander of the Gibraltar in his room.

Admiral Haddock is greatly indiſpos'd at his Brother's Houſe at Mile-End-Green.

Tueſday Thomas Longman, Eſq; Citizen and Stationer, was nominated by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor for Sheriff of this City for the Year enſuing.

And at the ſame time Delillers Carbonel, Eſq; nominated by his Lordſhip, ſwore off at the Court of Aldermen from ſerving the ſaid Office.

His Grace the Duke of Devonſhire, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has order'd all the Officers of his Majeſty's Forces, upon the Eſtabliſhment of that Kingdom, who are abſent from their reſpective Poſts there, to repair forthwith to them.

Letters from Portſmouth adviſe, that the Men of War, Bomb-Ketches and Tranſports, with the Soldiers on board for Gibraltar and Port-Mahon, fell down to St. Helen's and ſail'd from thence laſt Monday Morning by Break of Day.

On Tueſday Admiral Steward hoiſted his Flag on board the Launceſton at Portſmouth, and receiv'd the uſual Compliment on that Occaſion of firing of Guns from all the Ships in the Harbour.

On Monday laſt, at Four o'Clock in the Morning, the Tranſports, with the ſecond Embarkation of Troops from the River, were off Nieuport in Flanders, about four Leagues from Oſtend.

Letters from the King of Sardinia's Camp before Modena ſay, that on the 28th of May, N. S. an Officer from Admiral Leſtock had Audience of his Majeſty and Count Traun, to whom he declar'd, that the Engliſh Fleet was on the Coaſts of Provence, and that the Admiral had Orders to block up the Spaniſh Fleet and prevent their ſailing to Italy.

By private Letters from Dunkirk we hear, that they are in ſuch Apprehenſions of a Viſit from ſome of their Neighbours by Sea, that they are lining the Coaſt with Cannon, and every where making additional Fortifications; and to prevent a Surprize had laid Booms acroſs the Mouth of the Harbour. *This may be all French Artifice.*

We hear a Duty of 5 s. and 8 d. will be laid on each Piece of Cambrick imported from abroad; and a Bounty of 1 d. for every Yard of Britiſh or Iriſh Linnen, that is of the Value of 12 d. per Yard, will be granted on Exportation.

Letters from ſeveral Parts of the Kingdom mention the great Plenty there is like to be the enſuing Year, greater Crops of all ſorts of Grain having never been ſeen on the Ground.

On Tueſday came on at the Court of Common-Pleas, before Mr. Juſtice Parker, a Cauſe wherein Mrs. Sarah Coleby was Plaintiff, as claiming to be Heir to part of the late Sir Thomas Coleby's Eſtate, and ſeveral Perſons Defendants, when after a Trial which laſted from Ten in the Morning till Twelve at Night, the Jury, which was a ſpecial one, brought in for the Defendants.

Laſt Week the Judges appointed in the Commiſſion of Review between Sir George Savile and his Lady ſate at Serjeant's-Inn in Chancery-Lane, to give Sentence in the ſaid Cauſe; but they differing in Opinion no Sentence was given; ſo that the former Sentence in favour of the Lady Savile ſtands. Three of the Judges were of Opinion to repeal the former Sentence and eight for confirming it.

A few Days ſince —— Meadows, Eſq; Son of Sir Philip Meadows, Knt. was married to Miſs Montague, Daughter of Edward Montague, Eſq; an agreeable Lady, with a Fortune of 20,000l.

Laſt Week died on the Road, of an Apoplectick Fit, as he was coming to Town, Edward Lowbridge, Eſq; Receiver-General of the Land-Tax for the County of Worceſter. His Place is in the Gift of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury.

Monday Morning died, after a long and painful Illneſs, the Rev. Dr. Alured Clarke, Dean of Exeter, Prebendary of Weſtminſter and Winchester, and Rector of Chilbolton in Hampſhire.

His Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury has given the Rectory of Keilon near Bromley in Kent, vacant by the Death of Archdeacon Clark, to the Rev. Dr. Beſt, Vicar of St. Lawrence, Jewry.

On Monday laſt a Preſentation paſs'd the Great Seal to enable the Rev. Mr. Edward Birbeck to hold the Rectory of Elvington, in the County and Dioceſe of York.

As did likewiſe a Preſentation to enable Mr. Roger Phillips to hold the Rectory of Matſon, alias Mattelden, in the County and Dioceſe of Glouceſter.

We hear that there are more Parochial Gluttons ill at this Time, than ever was known, occaſion'd by their exceſſive Eating and Drinking (at the Pariſh Expence) on Aſcenſion Day.——Abundance of People wonder that the Pariſh Rates are ſo high; but if they would conſider the many Dinners the Select Veſtrymen and Pariſh Officers have, *to look over the Pariſh Bills, ——Audit the Accounts,——Settle them,——Making the Poors, and other Rates*, &c. &c. &c. they would rather wonder that they are rated no higher.

Laſt Week a very remarkable Robbery was committed at a Lady's Lodgings in King's Mead-ſtreet in the City of Bath, by a Man, who, watching the Opportunity of the Lady's being at Church, carry'd off a ſmall Cheſt, in which was 800 l. in Caſh; alſo two Eaſt-India Bonds of 500l. each, one Bank Note of 500 l. three Bank Notes of 300 l. each; a Diamond Croziat, a large Diamond Ring with the Hoop of it broken, and ſeveral other Things of Value.

A Reward of 500 l. is offer'd on this Occaſion, and the Robber is deſcrib'd to be a Man of about 25 Years of Age, had on a Scarlet Waiſtcoat edg'd with Gold Lace, a light-colour'd Great Coat; a middle ſiz'd Man, mark'd with the Small-Pox. It ſeems the Man was coming down Stairs with his Booty, when the Lady, returning from Church, was juſt entering the Houſe; and he told her, he begg'd her Pardon, but miſtook the Lodgings for thoſe of a noble Lord whom he nam'd, and whoſe Lodgings were actually at next Door; and the Lady ſuſpecting nothing, went up, and too late found her Loſs; for when the laſt Letters came away, the Man was not heard of.

Laſt Week John Thompſon, Thomas Morris, Hannah Baker and Joſeph Grant, were committed to Bridewell by Juſtice Jones; Anne Smith and Elizabeth Woolly by Juſtice Frazier; Robert Flogden and Elizabeth his Wife, and Edward Golling, by Juſtice Wrey, all for hawking unſtampt News-Papers.

Thurſday the Seſſions began at the Old Baily, when Thomas Miller, of Twickenham, was capitally convicted for the Murder of his Wife.

William Shad, (the Barber's Apprentice) for robbing Meſſ. Stepple, of the Fountain Alehouſe in Cheapſide, of upwards of 190l. was acquitted of the Burglary and found guilty of the Felony only; Tranſportation for ſeven Years.

There have been ſeven Spaniſh Privateers taken within theſe few Weeks, and there are now twelve Men of War cruiſing; 'tis therefore probable, that the Dons will return to Harbour as ſoon as poſſible, and ſit down with their former Succeſs.

The Eaſt India Company receiv'd by the laſt Holland Mail Letters from Fort St. George, brought by the Dutch Eaſt India Ship, which import, that the Duke of Dorſet, Capt. Gilbert, having loſt his Paſſage to China, had put into Batavia, where two Spaniſh Ships from the Philippine Iſlands were purchaſing Pepper, &c. whereupon Capt. Gilbert ſail'd from thence, and waited at an Iſland by which theſe Ships were oblig'd to paſs; where he had not been long before they came up, and Capt. Gilbert had the good Fortune to take one of them, worth 15,000 l. Sterl. and 'tis ſaid Capt. Gilbert was ſince that arriv'd at Canton in China with his Prize.

His Majeſty's Ship the Baddeford, commanded by Capt. Dawnay, being on a Cruize, chaſed and came up with a Spaniſh Privateer on the 26th of laſt Month off of Cape Clear, which ſtruck without exchanging a Shot, and Capt. Dawnay has brought her into Plymouth. She is call'd the St. Antonio, mounts 14 Carriage and 10 Swivel Guns, and had 96 Men on board; ſhe had been 19 Days from Bilboa, but had taken nothing.

A Dutch Ship, which left the Cape of Good Hope on the 17th of February, brings Advice, that the Governor of Batavia had reſign'd from his Government, and was got to the Cape of Good Hope, where he had, by Order of the Governor there, been ſeiz'd, and ſent back to Batavia.

Letters from Genoa, of the 26th of May, N. S. import, that the 24th arriv'd there a Dutch Ship call'd the Union, Capt. Cornelius Young, from the Coaſt of Spain, laden with Barley and Straw, who in her Paſſage was viſited by Capt. Lee and Capt. Norris, Commanders of two of his Britannick Majeſty's Ships, and took out of her about 15,000 Dollars in Specie, which appear'd to be the Property of the King of Spain. Capt. Young alſo ſays, that the Fleet under the Command of Admiral Leſtock had taken upwards of 20 Dutch, French, Spaniſh, and Genoeſe Veſſels, all from Spain, laden with Proviſions, Cordage, and warlike Stores, deſtin'd for the Spaniſh Fleet, and ſent them to Port-Mahon. Theſe Letters add, that the Armies in Lombardy were very near each other, and their Out-Guards had had ſeveral Skirmiſhes, all which ended in favour of her Hungarian Majeſty and the Savoyards, and that the King of Sardinia ſeem'd determin'd to give the Enemy Battle before any more of their Troops arriv'd, ſo that the News of a general Action is daily expected.

They write from America, that the Young Privateer, of Boſton, Capt. Route, is arriv'd at South-Carolina, with a large rich French Sloop, taken by the ſaid Privateer in her Paſſage from Rhode Iſland. She was laden with Cocoa, Indigo, Sugar, Rum, and Meaſſes.

On Saturday came Advice, that Capt. Robert Shedden, from Providence, is taken by a Spaniſh Privateer.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, May 29. The King has been pleas'd to grant unto Spencer Cowper, M. A. the Place and Dignity of a Canon or Prebendary in his Majeſty's Metropolitical Church of Canterbury, void by the Death of Dr. Thomas Teniſon, late Canon thereof.

His Majeſty has likewiſe been pleas'd to grant unto the Rev. Mr. Richard Terrick, M. A. and Chaplain to the Hon. Houſe of Commons, the Place and Dignity of a Prebend of Windſor, in the room of Dr. Lewis, deceas'd.

BANKRUPTS.

Edward Auſtin, of the Pariſh of St. Paul, Covent-Garden, in the County of Middleſex, Mercer.

John Harriſon, of the City of Canterbury, Upholſter.

Thomas Kennedy, of the City of Briſtol, Linnen-draper and Merchant.

John Purvis, of Sunderland, in the County Palatine of Durham, Coal-fitter and Merchant.

William Sydebothom, late of Mancheſter in the County of Lancaſter, Grocer.

Sherberne Lyde, of Piccadilly, in the Pariſh of St. James, Weſtminſter, in the County of Middleſex, Turner.

Diſeaſes and Caſualties this Week.

Diſeaſes. Aged 33 Conſumption 88 Convulſion 120 Dropſy 14 Fever 84 Small Pox 29 Teeth 21

Caſualties. Exceſſive Drinking 1 Found dead 1 Kill'd 1 Shot 1.

Chriſten'd Males 120 Females 110 In all 230
Buried Males — 241 Females 274 In all 515
Decreas'd in the Burials this Week 106

Thurſday South Sea Stock was no Price. South Sea Annuities 113 3 8ths. to 3 qrs. New South Sea Annuities 114. Bank 140 to 140 1 8th. Bank Circulation 5 l. 10 s. India 163 to 163 5 8ths. Three per Cent. Annuities 101 5 8ths. to 3 qrs. Million Bank 113. Royal Exchange Aſſurance 86 3 qrs. London ditto 11 1 half. India Bonds 4 l. 10 s. to 12 s. Salt Tallies 1 1 half to 5 8ths. Prem. Seven per Cent. Emperor's Loan no Price. Five per Cent ditto no Price. Three 1 half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 1 Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 4 1 qr. per Cent. Diſc.

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